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political and commercial jealousies which have been so often the causes of disastrous wars." Arbitration as a substitute for war was advocated; clauses of arbitration in treaties pleaded for; disarmament urged; the great armaments of Europe declared ruinous; dueling condemned; commercial restrictions disapproved; war-loans denounced; and in general every argument for peace and in opposition to war put forward that one hears in our day.

The present series of Peace Congresses began at the time of the Paris Exposition in 1889, but we must reserve account of them for another time.

### Editorial Notes.

**The New  
International.**

An effort is being made by Mr. W. T. Stead and others to form an International Union for Peace, Justice and Right. The idea seems to have been first suggested by Dr. Moncure D. Conway in a letter to Herbert Spencer, who took the idea up and developed it somewhat. In last February the matter was taken up by Mr. Milholland, formerly of the *New York Tribune*, now living in London, who invited a dozen friends to his house to discuss the subject. As a result of this conference a circular was sent out, stating the purposes of the proposed organization to be, in substance, to secure "the moral government of the governments of the world," to give "practical effect to the conclusions arrived at by the governments of the world at the Peace Conference at The Hague," and ultimately to bring about "the Federation of the World, the establishment everywhere of the principles of liberty, justice, fraternity and peace, and the combating of the pernicious doctrine of race supremacy that is not based on the principle of brotherhood and humanity." To this circular cordial replies were received from various eminent men in Germany, France, Russia and the United States. As to organization, the aim is to have a National Council in each country, and a General International Council meeting at some convenient center. At the time of the recent meeting of the Interparliamentary Peace Union at Paris a meeting of a number of representative men was held, and after a discussion lasting till after midnight it was decided to form such an International Union, and a committee was appointed to determine the name and the methods of organization. Among the persons present were Mr. W. T. Stead, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Hodgson Pratt, W. R. Cremer, Senator Trarieux of France, John de Bloch, Senator D'Alviella of Belgium, Dr. Max Hirsch of Germany, Senator Marcuato of Spain, John Lund of Norway, Frédéric Passy, Dr. Conway and Mrs. May Wright Sewall. With the purposes of this new movement we have the profoundest sympathy, and hope it may be carried out effectually. But it cannot

be carried out without a very large endowment, sufficient to maintain central headquarters of experts and well-equipped bureaus in at least eight or ten countries. Without such endowment it will become simply another peace society in some special country, and will add little strength to the international organizations of the peace societies already existing in the Peace Bureau and of the Interparliamentary Peace Union. When we hear that two or three millions of dollars have been secured, we shall then be ready to say what we think of the probabilities of its success.

The nineteenth conference of the International Law Association met at Rouen, France, on the 21st of August, and lasted four days. The members were very cordially received by the Rouen authorities. Judge Simeon E. Baldwin of the Supreme Court of Connecticut presided. The committee named at Buffalo last year to report on the Hague Conventions made a report which dealt somewhat in detail with the provisions of the Conventions. They strongly urged the ratification, by the powers not yet having done so, of the Convention for the pacific settlement of international controversies as "one of the best works of the Nineteenth Century," and the immediate setting up of the Court. Papers were read, by Dr. W. E. Darby on the progress of arbitration; by Dr. W. E. Lingelbach, Fellow of Pennsylvania University, on intervention; by Mr. Ernest Deshayes on Rouen as a safe port; by Mr. J. Alderson Foote, Q. C., on foreign judgments; by Mr. J. G. Alexander on the abolition of slavery; by Mr. Justice Phillimore on the immunity of private property at sea in time of war; by Mr. Deshayes on the importance of using terms of navigation in the same sense in all countries. On the evening of the opening day a reception was given the members of the Conference by the city authorities in the City Hall. On the second evening they were tendered a grand banquet, at which a number of able speeches were delivered, including one by Judge Baldwin. On the third afternoon, at the close of the session, Mr. Richard Waddington, president of the Rouen Chamber of Commerce, invited the delegates to a garden party, and in the evening they were given a reception at the Prefecture. The accounts of the Conference indicate that it was very successful, the discussions following the papers and reports being able and animated. The local press summed up the results of the Conference in the following propositions:

1. The members of the Conference have been engaged in the interests of peace, which is a noble aim.
2. The port of Rouen will have gained something by being better known.
3. The citizens of the city were given an opportunity

to come into contact with a number of the best known jurists of the great nations of the civilized world.

#### Situation in China.

The powers have found it much easier to get into Peking than to get out. All the month past they have vacillated between remaining and withdrawing. The propositions made by Russia to withdraw and by Germany to remain have probably been the dictates of self-interest pure and simple, each desiring such a policy to be followed as will give the best opportunity to grab territory or extend "spheres of influence." The other powers have inclined now this way, now that, some supporting Germany, some Russia. Vengeance is still talked of, especially by Germany. So far the powers have hung together, because they have seen no way of separating without quarreling, fighting and losing each his game. Emperor William considers this curious coöperation more likely to secure the peace of the world than the Hague Conference was! It is, verily, something to be thankful for that the armies of the allies are not already at each other's throats. On China's side, the government still seems to be out of town. Li Hung Chang has been given full powers to negotiate with the representatives of the allies. He has hesitated to undertake the commission because of the demand that Prince Tuan and other high officials should be brought to justice. The situation is somewhat more hopeful than it was at the beginning of September, but is not yet encouraging. Conflicts with bodies of Boxers are still reported. More German troops are being sent. Russia tightens her hold on Manchuria. Japan has gone in at Amoy and proposes to have her share if a division of the Empire takes place. The United States demands that native Christians shall be guaranteed safety before she will withdraw. Does the government at Washington wish to withdraw? England is forwarding more troops from India. General Chaffee has been commanded to be ready to withdraw at any moment, but the order lingers. Large bodies of Boxers are said to be going north from the Southern provinces, and more fighting is expected. In looking at the wrongs and counter-wrongs, the perplexities and delays, the jealousies and ambitions of the situation, one is compelled to cry out, Oh, for a little Christian righteousness and common sense in the conduct of the larger affairs of the world! One almost dreads to see the present course of events ended, lest the seeds of a vaster and more ruinous one be left behind.

#### An Enigma of Progress.

Robert E. Speer, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, writes as follows in the *Sunday School Times* as to the effect which missions would have produced in China if left alone:

"If let alone within their treaty privileges, even if these had not been rigorously pressed, as, indeed, they have not been, except spasmodically (and some would lay much of the blame on the complacency of Western powers in this regard), missions would have continued to do their work quietly at the roots of Chinese life and nationality, with that certain but peaceable result for which the missionaries are willing to wait with a patience which civilization cannot endure. This is one of the enigmas of human progress. Why cannot the forces which work within be let alone to do their work slowly, but with inevitable and natural result? Instead, the missionary must adjust his work to the merchant's, the consul's, the soldier's, and, taking a dead tree, at the same time produce the sap in its veins and the fruit on its branches. If any one has a right to complain at the marring of his work and the disturbance of his plans, it is the missionary,—in Shantung, for example,—who looks inland on the ruins of his hospitals, churches and schools, and then coastward on the frowning walls of military fortifications, and the embankments of railroads which with real violence rolled resistlessly over the Chinese farmer's ancient prejudices and vested rights."

#### Hospitals Overflowing.

All the prophecies uttered at the beginning of the present Philippine policy, about the losses sure to be incurred through disease in that tropical climate, have been more than fulfilled. The stories constantly coming to us make very sad reading. Only last month the cable brought word that more than five thousand out of the sixty thousand soldiers were down with disease, and that deaths were occurring every day. On September 6th, the Boston papers contained the following:

"Word was received to-day announcing the arrival at the hospital at the Presidio, San Francisco, of John T. Chalk, Fred Grater and Dennis Coyne of this city (Lawrence, Mass.), returned from the Philippines on account of disability. John Collins was also to have come on the transport "Thomas," which reached San Francisco Saturday, but he was not able to stand the trip, and has died in Manila since. There were three hundred other sick soldiers on the "Thomas" during this voyage, seven dying during the trip, all from dysentery. Out of one hundred and eight men in Company H, Forty-sixth Regiment, Private Chalk's company, only thirty-seven are left for duty; the rest are dead or in the hospital. Those who are not too far gone they are sending back home to the States, the Philippine hospitals being full to overflowing."

And all this is piously believed by half the nation to be a part of the beneficent destiny into which the hand of a loving God has purposely brought us, for the benefit of the heathen and for our own good! We suppose these adepts in the divine ways, not satisfied with the accumulated disease and death, would include in their "destiny" such things as are described by a correspondent in the following words:

"During the afternoon I had occasion to walk from the post-office, through the Escolta, to the Bridge of Spain, a distance of three blocks. On the way I counted *forty-eight drunken soldiers in uniform on the streets*. Besides this, the saloons along the way were choked with gabbling, boozy troops. In the San Miguel alone sixty-eight soldiers were drinking. The streets were thronged with Filipino men, women, mestizas and native business men, watching the spectacle in apparent bewilderment. I can never eradicate from my mind the expression of disgust on the faces of these native peoples when jostled and pushed off the sidewalk by intoxicated soldiers."

#### South Africa.

The war in South Africa still drags on, though it is evidently reaching its closing scenes. Lord Roberts has steadily, though slowly and with much stubborn opposition from the Boers, pushed his forces into the mountainous district north and east of Pretoria, losing a considerable number of men, but taking some prisoners and stores. The English commander's recent orders have demonstrated anew the essential cruelty and inhumanity of war. The martial law which he has declared is of the severest and extremest type. Not only has it been extended to the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, but also to a number of districts in Cape Colony, in some instances where it seemed pure arbitrariness and entirely uncalled-for even as a necessity of war. This extreme treatment of the Boers and Boer sympathizers may secure its immediate end, but it will in the long run only deepen and intensify the hatred of the Dutch population for the English, and lay up trouble for the future. Mr. Kruger, disheartened and broken down, has resigned the presidency of the Transvaal, whose independence has now been extinguished, and is leaving for Europe. Commandos of the Boers still fight on, and will probably continue to do so for some time, but the end is evidently not far off of a drama upon which but one judgment of history is possible. The Boers have reaped only as they might have expected when they appealed their cause to the irrational arbitrament of arms; but the success which England has attained by the mere superiority of brute force will not in the least relieve her of the bloodguiltiness of having greedily, haughtily and even tyrannically brought on the conflict. Not many years will pass until all Englishmen will blush for the nation's South African folly and crime as they now blush over the insanity of the Crimean War.

#### Sir David Brewster.

Sir David Brewster, at the opening of the London Peace Congress of 1851, used these striking words:

"Nations are composed of individuals, and that kindness and humanity which adorn the single heart cannot be real if they disappear in the united sentiment of nations. We cannot readily believe that nations which

have embraced each other in social intercourse, and in the interchanges of professional knowledge, will recognize any other object of rivalry and ambition than a superiority in the arts of peace. It is not likely that men who have admired each other's genius, and have united in giving a just judgment on mere inventions, will ever again concur in referring questions of national honor to the arbitrament of the sword. If in the material works the most repulsive elements may be permanently compressed within their sphere of mutual attraction; if, in the world of instinct, natures the most ferocious may be softened and even tamed when driven into a common retreat by their deadliest foe,—may we not expect, in the world of reason and faith, that men severed by national and personal enmities, who have been toiling under the same impulse and acting for the same end, who are standing in the porch of the same hall of judgment, and panting for the same eternal home,—may we not expect that such men will never again consent to brandish the deadly cutlass or throw the hostile spear? May we not regard it as certain that they will concur with us in exerting themselves to the utmost in effecting the entire abolition of war?"

#### Still Good Counsel.

The first General Peace Convention which met in Exeter Hall, London, in June, 1843, adopted the following address "to the Governments of the Civilized World":

"For rational beings possessing immortal souls to be systematically trained to kill each other is in itself so utterly opposed, not only to the Christian religion, but to the dictates of humanity, that nothing but the natural depravity of the human heart, the force of education and long familiarity with war can account for the general prevalence of this monstrous system.

"Under a deep sense of the enormous evils which mankind have so long and so extensively suffered from the wars which have desolated the earth, this Convention is more especially impressed with the great responsibility of those who are in a position to direct the counsels of nations, and appeals to them to adopt the most effectual measures to prevent the continuance of this terrible scourge of the human race.

"The Convention is of opinion that one of the greatest securities against the recurrence of international warfare would be the recognition of *the principle of arbitration and the introduction of a clause into treaties*, binding themselves to refer all differences that may arise to the adjudication of one or more friendly powers; and it earnestly recommends the adoption of this practice.

"The Convention, in a spirit of Christian love, respectfully urges upon those who are invested with the highest authority the promotion of 'peace on earth and goodwill to men'; and would also express its conviction that such a course would be especially blessed by Him 'by whom kings reign and princes decree justice.'"

#### Creating War.

The *World's Advance-Thought* of Portland, Ore., says some very sensible things about the worse than foolish notion that a general war is necessary in order to clear up the atmosphere:

"Everywhere people are saying, 'We must have a general war to clear up the atmosphere, and then things will be better.' But thoughts are creative, and tend to produce the very conditions that are mentally formulated in the minds of humanity. The thoughts of men and women have made the world as it is, and it must be their thoughts that create better conditions. We reap in the external that which we sow in the hidden mind. By no sort of logic can we ever prove that a millennial state of happiness can come from thoughts that are being cultivated in the direction of a general war. These are mental weeds that require no care to grow rankly, but the blossom of sweet peace needs the sunshine and care of loving thoughts to come to maturity. It can never be evolved in the cyclones of hate and the tempests of murderous emotions. No one who truly knows the power of thought, or is unselfishly working for the brotherhood of man, will ever allow himself or herself to give expression to such thought or to entertain it in the mind. Let your better thoughts gain the upper hand while yet there is time!"

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### Brevities.

- . . . Ex-President Harrison has accepted the appointment as a member of the International Court of Arbitration. Mr. Cleveland, to the general regret of all, has declined to serve. We do not know what reasons induced him to decline.
- . . . The Ninth Universal Peace Congress, of the modern series, opened its sessions at Paris, in the Congress Building of the Exposition, on the 30th of September. The American Peace Society was represented in the Congress by Mr. Joshua L. Baily of Philadelphia and Messrs. Robert Treat Paine, L. M. Chase and Benjamin F. Trueblood of Boston. Our next issue will contain a report of the proceedings.
- . . . This year for the first time the anniversary of the fall of Sedan was not celebrated in Germany. It was omitted through the wish of the Emperor, but really because of the strong growing opposition among the German people to its continuance.
- . . . The most exhaustive and, we may say, also the best discussions of the relations of the missionaries to the present trouble in China which have appeared are two articles by Dr. James S. Dennis, author of "Christian Missions and Social Progress," and Rev. Percy S. Grant, the former in the *American Review of Reviews* for September, the other in the *Outlook* for September 15th. Both exonerate the missionaries who have been so unjustly criticized.
- . . . The *Pittsburg Christian Advocate* for August 23d contained an interesting and instructive article on "The Perpetuation of Hatred," by Mrs. Mary S. Robinson of Mamaroneck, N. Y., who is one of the most active and intelligent of the peace workers in the Empire State.
- . . . The *Herald of Peace* says that one result of the war fever has been the creation of a new peace society, in Melbourne, Australia, entitled the Peace and Humanity Society of Victoria. Its purposes are to promote international peace and justice; to create a more humane
- public opinion; to educate the public conscience as regards war; to advocate the principles of British freedom, namely, self-government, "liberty to think, to utter and to argue according to conscience."
- . . . Baron Van Lynden, we learn, is to be, or has been, designated by the Administrative Council as General Secretary of the Bureau of the International Arbitration Court at The Hague.
- . . . The astonishing article on war in the September *North American Review*, by Archdeacon Farrar, which we hope to review *in extenso* in our next number, is ably criticized in an editorial in *Zion's Herald*, Boston, in the issue of September 12th.
- . . . "Despite the fact that wars are desolating portions of the earth, yet we believe the peaceful arbitration of domestic and international difficulties is making steady progress."—*Light and Life*.
- . . . Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life. Capital punishment does not now exist in Italy.
- . . . The Peace Exhibit at the Paris Exposition is attracting much attention. It has already received from the committee on awards a *grand prix* (first premium).
- . . . "In the year 1182," says the *Paris Journal*, "when disorder prevailed everywhere, Mr. Durand, an inhabitant of the French province Puy-en-Velay, got together a group of more than one hundred adherents who took with him the pledge of peace. Soon there were more than five thousand. In other provinces similar brotherhoods were formed, called the 'Capuchons blancs,' and soon they constituted a veritable peace army."
- . . . The protocol arranging for the arbitration of the claims of American sealers for the seizure of their vessels by the Russian government six years ago, was signed at St. Petersburg on the 10th of September. Mr. Asser, the well-known Dutch publicist, is named arbitrator.
- . . . The noble response from all parts of the nation to the cry for help from the stricken city of Galveston is a most encouraging token of the growing fellowship and mutual sympathy of modern civilized society when in its normal state. What a shining contrast to the dark spirit of hatred and revenge manifested wherever war prevails!
- . . . The great strike in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, involving more than one hundred thousand workmen, a large number of employers, and the inconvenience of multitudes of people using anthracite coal, reminds us once more how far the relations of labor and capital are from being Christianized, or, in other terms, moralized and humanized. There will never be industrial peace until there is industrial justice, founded on genuine love and goodwill.
- . . . We are just in receipt of this note from Mr. Capehart, director of Liberal Arts at the Paris Exposition: "I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with the official announcement of awards at the Paris Exposition of 1900, a Grand Prize was bestowed upon the exhibit of United States journals, publications and periodicals, and that you are therefore entitled to